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The Yugoslav Government hoped to Nower the prices of agricultural products by rising the transport prices on railroads, post, etc., and then stab lize the dinar; those hopes proved to be completely value, recommended to the completely value of their products.

- and even the kolhozes (collective) farms) was the prices of their products.

Besides, the crisis has become more acute because of mass sabotage of agrarians works.

We have already informed that the fall sowing has completely failed;

Encouraged by the idea of an eventual American protection, the peasants have began a true strike by leaving more than 100,000 hectares of land unsowed.

Grave consequences for the regime can be expected in the near future.

Difficulties of the Yugoslav Agricultural Situation

About 55 % of the Yugoslav arable land has to be sown in the fall. in comparison with the past year, the sowing is gravely behing time. Even the official organ of the Communist Party "BORBA" notices in its issue of 7 November that more than 60,000 hectares will remain unsowed. In fact, about 100,000 hectares will remain uncultivated for the following reasons; a great part of the land is cultivated with beets, and cannot be used because the beets are still under the ground; the Government had ordered the sowing of a great quantity of beets, without calculating the transport means and the capacity of profactories: ease 2005/02/17 : CIA-RDP83-00415R013500

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many fields could not be sown because there were no tractors; on other camps where there were tractors, there were no carburants and lubricants. Furthermore, the rain has prevented the work in various regions, while in others the drought has been an obstacle; many fields are still covered with corn.

Since there is already snow in many regions of Bosnia and Serbia - which is going to last (stay on) until the spring - the Government has decided to stop any further sowing. According to official estimates, there will be a shortage of 70 to 80 thousand tons of various agrarian products.

Difficulties in Sending Reliable Officers to the United States

We have already reported that tito, desiring to avoid the presence of American military commissions in Yugoslavia, proposed that a group of sixty Yugoslav officers be sent to the United States in order to learn about the new American armament destined to Yugoslavia as jet planes, rockets, radar antiaircraft, etc. However, the United States have not renounced to have their missions supervise the proper use and distribution of their arms; nevertheless, they have agreed to the Yugoslav proposal.

Consequently, right now, the Yugoslav Major Staff is in great trouble of how to select officers for America. According to a Government order, every superior officer is fully and personally responsible for the subordinated officer that he selects, and there is no way of knowing whether the selected officers

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will stick to their missions or choose freedom, once they are in America.

The Artillery Commandant has already replied that he was not able to find the necessary number of officers for whom he could personally guarantee.

Reliable officers could be found among the old Partisans, but those men are uncapable to learn anything.

18 November 1951

The Trieste Question and Tito's Longing for a Success in Foreign Policies

The Yugoslav Ministry of Foreign Affairs has been ordered to issue the necessary instructions to the western diplomatic missions to the end to prepare psychologically the annexation of Zone B of the Free Trieste Territory, without worsening Tito's situation in the West. In this regard, the instructions issued to the Yugoslav diplomatic missions to Austria and Greece are most conciliatory. Despite the fact that on elections held during the past week in Carinthia, Tito's party has obtained a bare 5 % of the votes, and despite the fact that the Austrian authorities have decided to abolish bilingual schools in Carinthia, the Yugoslav authorities have reopened - after five years - the famous tunnel of the Karavanke Monnts reestablishing the railroad traffic with Austria; the Yugoslav authorities have also agreed to accept the Yugoslav criminals sentenced in Austria, and have declared that Yugoslavia will participate with its own pavillon to the Industrial Fair in Graz: finally, non Slovene elements are

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authorized to pass the Carinthian border and come to Yugoslavia. At the same time, despite the fact that the new Government of Venizelos is openly anti-Yugoslav, the Yugoslav authorities are showing uncommon flexibility and gentleness toward Greece by a smooth handling of border matters, and by stopping the press campaign against Greece.

Parallelly, Yugoslav attempts to a rapprochement with Turkey can be noted.

The aim of all the above reported maneuvers is to represent Italy as the only villain in the West, and as an adversary who unlawfully detains Slovene territories.

Tito needs badly some kind of success in foreign policies, and he considers that Trieste is most convenient for such a purpose.

The Yugoslav political democratic emigrants have discussed in their committees in London and Washington the most recent dissentions concerning the Free Territory of Trieste. In a certain way, they are astounded that Italy considers officially Tito's regime as established and capable of concluding international accords which would legally engage (be obligatory for) the Yugoslav people. They are of the opinion that the best policy for Italy is to follow the decisions of the Great Powers regarding Trieste, and to post power the solution of the Trieste problem until the moment when a legal democratic government is elected in Yugoslavia.

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International Conference on Freight Trains

On the International Conference concerning the schedule of freight trains, held in Dubrovnik, no delegate from Cominformist countries was present, despite the fact that Yugoslavia had sent its delegates to the Danubian Conference held in Galaz, Romania. This latter Conference concluded its sessions three days ago; all its decisions were unanimously brought against the points of view of the Yugoslav delegates.

Yugoslavia and the World Federation of Workers'Syndicates

The World Federation of Workers' Syndicates has decided to break all its relations (rapports) with the Yugoslav syndicates. Tito has rejected America's suggestion to join the anti-Communist Federation of Syndicates.

Declarations of the Refugee Ivan Senisin

The above-named, who was the chief of the Movement and Planning Department of the Direction of Industrial and Artisan Enterprises of Zagreb, escaped from Yugoslavia in February of this year, and is now lodged in the refugees' camp "Le Fraschette" of Alatri, Italy. He has declared;

There are already three and a half years that one of the largest Yugo-slav factories of munitions is being built completely undergroung. The last machines were installed in January of this year.

The factory in question is constructed at the base of Mount Bregana, near 25X1 Samobor Proved For Release 2005/02/17: NA RDP83-00415R01135001170001r9 to Brezice.

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Mount Bregana is situated at three kilometers north of Samobor. All the territory surrounding the Mount in question within a radius of kilometers is under military jurisdiction and cannot be approached without a special permit of the military authorities.

The above mentioned factory will mainly produce munitions for automatic arms, especially for antiaircraft arms.

About 3,000 workers were employed at the construction of the factory.

The factory is connected by a road, built for that purpose, to the main road Samobor-Brezice.

Ineptitude of Yugoslav Courts

The ineptitude of Tito's courts and the illegality of their decisions appear clearly from the official Yugoslav reports. For instance, the Supreme Court had to annul (nullify) 5,984 decisions pronounced during the past year by the courts of the Federative People's Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina. 1,437 of those decisions were nullified as illegal, and 2,156 as partly unfounded (without base).

It is significant that during the past year the above mentioned courts have pronounced 4,493 sentences against sabotage and private property destruction.